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APPLICATION NO.		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/620,929	10/620,929 07/16/2003		Lawrence B. St. Clair	200206325-1	8857
22879	7590	07/17/2006		EXAMINER	
		ARD COMPANY	CHAUDRY, MUJTABA M		
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/620,929	ST. CLAIR, LAWRENCE B.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Mujtaba K. Chaudry	2133				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion is a period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a nation iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON titute, cause the application to become AB	CATION. eply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08</u>	<u>8 May 2006</u> .					
·—	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er <i>Ex par</i> te Quayle, 1935 C.D	. 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-10,15-19,21 and 22</u> is/are pendir 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withd 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2,4,15,16,18,19 and 21</u> is/are rej 7) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>3,5-10,17 and 22</u> is/are objected to 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	drawn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 16 July 2003 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to t Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objec the drawing(s) be held in abeyan rection is required if the drawing	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a least section for a least sect	ents have been received. ents have been received in A riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Motice of References Cited (PTO-892)	A) [] !-4i	Nummany /PTO 4423				
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/16/2003. 	Paper No(s	Summary (PTO-413) s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152) 				

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-10, 15-19, 21 and 22 are currently pending. Applicant is suggested to cancel nonelected claims in subsequent communication.

Information Disclosure Statement

The references listed in the information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on July 16, 2003 have been considered. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97.

Oath/Declaration

The Oath filed July 16, 2003 complies with all the requirements set forth in MPEP 602 and therefore is accepted.

Drawings

The drawings submitted July 16, 2003 are accepted.

Specification

The specification submitted July 16, 2003 is accepted.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 3, 5-10, 17 and 22 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the

base claim and any intervening claims and provided that the rejections under 35 USC 112 for the base claims have be resolved.

Claim Objections

Claim 15 is objected to because of the following informalities:

In the preamble it is not clear what the system/arrangement is for.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- It is not clear from the claim (lines 9-12) if the "plurality of platform dependent modules" are adapted to receive the data in serial or in parallel.
- The title of the application refers to "platform independent" while the specification and claims refer to "platform dependent". It is not clear if Applicant has inadvertently interchanged the two. Clarification is requested.
- Is the "error detection selection module" same as the "error detection module"? Also, in line 15 what is the "at least one" referring to?

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- Generally, lines 15-32 are not clear in what the Applicant trying to convey. For example, "...to effectuate at least the selected error detection scheme..." and what is the "...at least one feature..." in line 21.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- It is not clear from the claim how step (i) is any different from step (ii), since "file executed by the target platform" and "information accessed by a program that runs on the target platform" are essentially the same procedure.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- It is not clear what is meant by "at least momentarily" since momentarily is a relative concept.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- In line 2, "the at least one feature" is not clearly defined.
- In line 3, the limitation "adapted to provide pertains to one or more of" is vague and indefinite.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- In line 11, it is not clear what the "at least one feature" is referring to, as it is not defined.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- In line 9, it is not clear what the "at least one feature" is referring to, as it is not defined.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

- In line 28, it is not clear what the "at least one feature" is referring to, as it is not defined.

For the purposes of rejection, the claims will be interpreted in accordance with MPEP 2111 and with certain assumptions, which may or may not be what Applicant initially intended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu et al. (USPN 6804816) further in view of Lubart et al. (USPN 552875).

As per claim 1, Liu et al. (herein after: Liu) substantially teaches (abstract) a computer platform that includes one or more processors and an operating system. The template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a Web server executing on the platform. The statements cause the Web server to define a plurality of standard management methods and call at least a first standard management method. The statements also cause the Web server to define page level variables for holding in memory values used as parameters for the standard management methods. The template also includes a place to insert application-specific statements for presenting network information to a Web-based client process and for receiving input from the Web-based client process. A developer inserts the application-specific statements. The resulting Web resource is stored on a Windows platform connected to the network for access by a Web server on the platform in response to a request from the Web-based client process. Using this template, robust network management applications can be developed efficiently for certain platforms, such as

windows platforms, with most of the application-specific development confined to generating a user interface, such as with HTML forms, to present the network information to the user and to receive user input and commands. Liu teaches (Figure 2D) in step 264, the standard network management methods are used to perform server-side verification of the data. If the data cannot pass verification, then control passes to step 266 which generates and displays an error message. If the data do pass server-side verification, then control passes to step 268 to continue processing.

Liu does not explicitly teach to use a specific error detection scheme to detect errors as stated in the present application.

However, Lubart et al. (herein after: Lubart) teaches, in an analogous art, (col. 2) a recovery environment by creating the recovery environment when the operating system routines are bound together to form the kernel and at operating system initialization time. This static recovery environment exists in the operating system and provides a cross reference from the instruction address of any system failure to the appropriate recovery routine. The software or hardware error detection mechanism accesses the static cross-reference to determine which recovery routine to initiate. Control is then passed to the appropriate recovery routine, which has access to all registers and variables in the current context of the operating system. The system allows a nested recovery function such that each of the nested functions has an opportunity to perform any recovery action required. Each recovery routine itself may have a recovery routine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize multiple error detection schemes within the error detection process of Liu. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because one of

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ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that by utilizing multiple error detection schemes would allow for specific types of errors to be detected.

As per claim 2, Liu substantially teaches, in view of above rejections, the template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a Web server executing on the platform.

As per claim 4, Liu substantially teaches, in view of above rejections, a computer system for developing a platform-dependent network management Web resource, the system comprising: a platform including one or more processors executing an operating system and a Web server; a computer readable memory connected to the one or more processors carrying, platform-dependent binary modules for a collection of network-device centric methods, and a platform-dependent standard binary interface for generating instances of the collection of network device-centric methods; and a template comprising one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language, which statements cause the Web server to perform the steps of, defining a plurality of standard management methods, calling at least a first standard management method of the plurality of standard management methods, and defining page level variables for holding in memory values used as parameters for the standard management methods; and a place to insert application-specific statements for presenting network information to a Web-based client process and for receiving input from the Web-based client process.

As per claim 15, Liu substantially teaches (abstract) a computer platform that includes one or more processors and an operating system. The template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a

Web server executing on the platform. The statements cause the Web server to define a plurality of standard management methods and call at least a first standard management method. The statements also cause the Web server to define page level variables for holding in memory values used as parameters for the standard management methods. The template also includes a place to insert application-specific statements for presenting network information to a Web-based client process and for receiving input from the Web-based client process. A developer inserts the application-specific statements. The resulting Web resource is stored on a Windows platform connected to the network for access by a Web server on the platform in response to a request from the Web-based client process. Using this template, robust network management applications can be developed efficiently for certain platforms, such as windows platforms, with most of the application-specific development confined to generating a user interface, such as with HTML forms, to present the network information to the user and to receive user input and commands. Liu teaches (Figure 2D) in step 264, the standard network management methods are used to perform server-side verification of the data. If the data cannot pass verification, then control passes to step 266 which generates and displays an error message. If the data do pass server-side verification, then control passes to step 268 to continue processing.

Liu does not explicitly teach to use a specific error detection scheme to detect errors as stated in the present application.

However, Lubart teaches, in an analogous art, (col. 2) a recovery environment by creating the recovery environment when the operating system routines are bound together to form the kernel and at operating system initialization time. This static recovery environment exists in the operating system and provides a cross reference from the instruction address of any system

failure to the appropriate recovery routine. The software or hardware error detection mechanism accesses the static cross-reference to determine which recovery routine to initiate. Control is then passed to the appropriate recovery routine, which has access to all registers and variables in the current context of the operating system. The system allows a nested recovery function such that each of the nested functions has an opportunity to perform any recovery action required. Each recovery routine itself may have a recovery routine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize multiple error detection schemes within the error detection process of Liu. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that by utilizing multiple error detection schemes would allow for specific types of errors to be detected.

As per claim 16, Liu substantially teaches, in view of above rejections, a computer platform that includes one or more processors and an operating system. The template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a Web server executing on the platform. The statements cause the Web server to define a plurality of standard management methods and call at least a first standard management method.

As per claims 18 and 19, Liu substantially teaches (abstract) a computer platform that includes one or more processors and an operating system. The template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a Web server executing on the platform. The statements cause the Web server to define a plurality of standard management methods and call at least a first standard management

method. The statements also cause the Web server to define page level variables for holding in memory values used as parameters for the standard management methods. The template also includes a place to insert application-specific statements for presenting network information to a Web-based client process and for receiving input from the Web-based client process. A developer inserts the application-specific statements. The resulting Web resource is stored on a Windows platform connected to the network for access by a Web server on the platform in response to a request from the Web-based client process. Using this template, robust network management applications can be developed efficiently for certain platforms, such as windows platforms, with most of the application-specific development confined to generating a user interface, such as with HTML forms, to present the network information to the user and to receive user input and commands. Liu teaches (Figure 2D) in step 264, the standard network management methods are used to perform server-side verification of the data. If the data cannot pass verification, then control passes to step 266 which generates and displays an error message. If the data do pass server-side verification, then control passes to step 268 to continue processing.

Liu does not explicitly teach to use a specific error detection scheme to detect errors as stated in the present application.

However, Lubart teaches, in an analogous art, (col. 2) a recovery environment by creating the recovery environment when the operating system routines are bound together to form the kernel and at operating system initialization time. This static recovery environment exists in the operating system and provides a cross reference from the instruction address of any system failure to the appropriate recovery routine. The software or hardware error detection mechanism

accesses the static cross-reference to determine which recovery routine to initiate. Control is then passed to the appropriate recovery routine, which has access to all registers and variables in the current context of the operating system. The system allows a nested recovery function such that each of the nested functions has an opportunity to perform any recovery action required. Each recovery routine itself may have a recovery routine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize multiple error detection schemes within the error detection process of Liu. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that by utilizing multiple error detection schemes would allow for specific types of errors to be detected.

As per claim 21, Liu substantially teaches (abstract) a computer platform that includes one or more processors and an operating system. The template includes one or more sequences of statements of a platform-dependent scripting language. The statements are processed by a Web server executing on the platform. The statements cause the Web server to define a plurality of standard management methods and call at least a first standard management method. The statements also cause the Web server to define page level variables for holding in memory values used as parameters for the standard management methods. The template also includes a place to insert application-specific statements for presenting network information to a Web-based client process and for receiving input from the Web-based client process. A developer inserts the application-specific statements. The resulting Web resource is stored on a Windows platform connected to the network for access by a Web server on the platform in response to a request from the Web-based client process. Using this template, robust network management

applications can be developed efficiently for certain platforms, such as windows platforms, with most of the application-specific development confined to generating a user interface, such as with HTML forms, to present the network information to the user and to receive user input and commands. Liu teaches (Figure 2D) in step 264, the standard network management methods are used to perform server-side verification of the data. If the data cannot pass verification, then control passes to step 266 which generates and displays an error message. If the data do pass server-side verification, then control passes to step 268 to continue processing.

Liu does not explicitly teach to use a specific error detection scheme to detect errors as stated in the present application.

However, Lubart teaches, in an analogous art, (col. 2) a recovery environment by creating the recovery environment when the operating system routines are bound together to form the kernel and at operating system initialization time. This static recovery environment exists in the operating system and provides a cross reference from the instruction address of any system failure to the appropriate recovery routine. The software or hardware error detection mechanism accesses the static cross-reference to determine which recovery routine to initiate. Control is then passed to the appropriate recovery routine, which has access to all registers and variables in the current context of the operating system. The system allows a nested recovery function such that each of the nested functions has an opportunity to perform any recovery action required. Each recovery routine itself may have a recovery routine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize multiple error detection schemes within the error detection process of Liu. This modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art because one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that

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by utilizing multiple error detection schemes would allow for specific types of errors to be detected.

Conclusion

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The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure. Additional pertinent prior arts are included herein for Applicant's review.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Mujtaba K. Chaudry whose telephone number is 571-272-3817.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 9-7:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Albert DeCady can be reached on 571-272-3819. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mujtaba Chaudry Art Unit 2133 July 6, 2006 GUY LAMARRE PRIMARY EXAMINER